The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Volume IX. SATURDAY, November 21, 1795. Numbe

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Madison county, Kentucky, last March two negroe, by the names of LEWIS and HARRY. Lewis is about 21 years of age, of a yellown complexion, about 5 feet 6 inches high, he has a large scar on the inside of his right finger occasioned by a cut, and one on his thing occasioned by a burn. Harry is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, rather blacker than Lewis. The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing said fellows so that the subscriber may get them again, or if delivered to the subscriber Twenty Five Dollars for either, and reasonable charges.

WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Madison county, Kentucky, October 10, 1795.

REQUEST that those indebted to me for the postage of newspapers, for last year, that they will immediately pay the same to William Nailor, Esq.

Nov. 2, 1795. DAVID JACOBS.

John Patterson & Co.

HAVE just received and are now opening a large and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, *which they will sell on moderate terms by wholesale and retail. They have also a large quantity of* CASTINGS, *which they will sell by the ton or piece.*

All persons indebted to the firm of JOSEPH PATTERSON & Co. *are requested to come and settle their respective accounts before the first of January next, as no longer time can be given.*

Pittsburgh, November 13, 1795.

NOTICE

IS *hereby given, that agreeable to an attachment issued against the goods, chattels, and other effects the property of a certain* John Wright, *late of Versailles township, in the county of Allegheny, a distribution of money, arised in the hands of the sheriff of the said county, will be made to the creditors of the said John Wright, at the subscriber's Office in Pittsburgh, in said county, on the eighth day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon—therefore, all persons having demands against the said John, are hereby required to attend on the said day, time and place, with their bonds, notes, accounts, &c. otherwise they will be excluded.*

Nov. 10, 1795. JOHN WILKINS.

THE *partnership of* CRAIG & M'DOWELL, *Hatters, being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said firm are hereby desired to pay off their respective accounts before the first day of January next, to Adam Craig, who carries on the Hatting Business in all its various branches, in Second-street, next door to the sign of Gen. Washington. They flatter themselves no further indulgence will be expected. Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1795*

NOTICE.

THE *Members of the Allegheny Volunteer Troop of Horse, are requested to attend at M'Kee's Port, on Tuesday the 1st. of December next. It is requested that each member will appear equipped according to law.*

Nov. 10, 1795 W. M'CLURE, Capt.

Came into the inclosure of the

subscribers living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, in September last, three Mares, to be supposed to be 16 years old, branded on the near shoulder I. D. one a bright bay, 13 hands high, no brand, and the other a dark brown, about 14 hands high, no brand. The owner or owners may have them again by proving property and paying charges.

JAMES KUYKENDALL,
JOHN MEANS.

November 6, 1795.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the subscribers on the 11th inst. Three Negro Men, viz. POMPEY, JACOB and ASIAL. Pompey is about 30 years old, a lusty fellow; is a Bricklayer by trade, and has a scar in his face. JACOB is 25 years of age, a low thick set fellow, yellow complexion, broad face. ASIAL is 19 years old, about 7 or 8 inches high. The night after they went away five horses were stolen from us, which is supposed they have taken. The above reward will be paid for the negroes and horses if delivered to us in Pittsburgh by the 21st inst. or after that time to the keeper of the jail in said town, or in proportion for either of them.*

THOMAS NUTTER,
SHADRACK SHERMAN,
MADDOX FISHER,
DAVID NUTTER.

Nov. 13, 1795.

ALMANACS.

Storekeepers and others may be supplied with ALMANACS at Three Shillings per Dozen, at the Printing-Office, Pittsburgh.

They will also be retailed at a moderate price.

Nov. 11, 1795.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN my house at Bower-Hill, on Chartiers creek, which was attacked, plundered & burnt by the rioters on Thursday evening the 17th of July, 1794, were 4611 dollars and 60 cents, funded debt of the United States, in my own name, in two certificates viz. No. 775 for 3631 dollars 91 cents, 6 per cents, and No. 603 for 980 dollars 43 cents. This is to caution the public, least they may be offered for sale with forged powers of conveyance; interest is stopped at the bank, and every legal measure taken to prevent imposition. If they have fallen into the hands of an honest man, he can return them to me in Pittsburgh.

JOHN NEVILL.

October 2, 1795.

Taken up in the Ohio river

opposite Hamilton's Island, some time last summer, a Pine CANOE, about 35 feet long. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and her away.

JOHN ELLIOT, junior.

Hamilton's Island, October 27, 1795.

MARY M'CORMICK,

MILLINER.

ACQUAINTS *the inhabitants of of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that she has removed from Carlisle and has commenced business at the house of Mr. Adam Funk, where she makes Bonnets, Caps, Calashes, Cloaks, Swades, and all kinds of head dresses in the neatest and most fashionable manner.*

Pittsburgh, October 28, 1795.

Whereas Robert Wallace, of

Lancaster county, did about the beginning of July last leave at the tavern of the subscriber, a grey waggon HORSE, promising to take him away in four weeks, or less, from the time of leaving him, this is therefore to desire the said Robert Wallace to take away the said Horse before Saturday the 21st day of November next, otherwise the said Horse will be sold on that day at public vendue to pay the charges of keeping him.

JOSEPH BYERLY.

North Huntington township, Westmoreland county, 31st October, 1795.

Whereas a certain John Regan,

of Westmoreland county, whom I never saw to my knowledge, has either through mistake, or malicious falsehood, reported, that I personally told him that I had taken notes on the conduct of Major John Power, at Braddock's Field, in the late whiskey business, in order to make testimony against him; the said report is a falsity, and I hope it may be considered as such until the said Regan, or any other man, shall step forward and make the contrary appear.

JOHN PATTERSON.

Washington township, Fayette county, October 23, 1795.

Broke into the inclosure of

the subscriber living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, near Elizabeth town, on the 4th of May last, a Sorrel HORSE, 14 hands and an half high, paces and trots, her fore feet shod, some saddle marks, and supposed to be 15 or 16 years old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ADAM MEANS.

October 12, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the

subscriber, living in Westmoreland county, near Mr. Cavit's mill, on the first day of July last, one brown coloured COW, with some white in her face, the neer ear cropt; also one black HEIFER, with a white face, no ear mark; one other black HEIFER with the near ear cropt. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES CLARK.

October 20, 1795.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from trusting or dealing with *Henry Clymer*, my indented servant, unless authorised by my order.

JOHN ARTHUR.

Pittsburgh, November 9, 1795.

Whereas I assigned to Francis Beelen and George Anshutz, *a note on Francis Hamilton for £ 153 0 4 for certain performances on their part; and whereas they have not complied with their agreement with me, I forwarn all persons from taking an assignmen on said note, as I have stopped the payment of it.*

WILLIAM AMBERSON.

October 25, 1795.

WANTED,

A LAD *of good character from 14 to 18 years of age, an Apprentic to the Weaving business. The subscriber will teach Diaper and Double Coverlid Weaving, in its various figures, and also plain. Any lad who may have insight in plain weaving, and desirous to learn the other branches, will meet with encouragement upon generous terms. Apply to the subscriber living in Mifflin township, Alleghany county.*

ROBERT M'CARTNEY.

October 2, 1795.

N. B. The subscriber will give encouragement to a single man to attend his Farm, on the shares in the spring.

LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND of about Three Thousand Acres, late the property of General Washington, lying on Miller's Run, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, of an excellent quality, rich, level, well timbered and well watered, with a suitable proportion of Meadow Ground, will be sold by the subscriber, living in the town of Washington. There are thirteen Farms cleared and cultivated on the Land; and to accommodate purchasers it will be divided into small tracts.

The subscriber will also sell some Lands in Ohio county, Virginia.

MATTHEW RITCHIE.

Washington, August 26th, 1795. 3m

TO BE SOLD,

At Private Sale.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land lying on the waters of Montour's run, within 15 miles of Pittsburgh, 5 miles from the Ohio river, and one and an half miles of Jeffries grist and saw mills. It contains 400 acres, 50 or 60 acres of which are cleared and fit for the plough, 9 acres in meadow, and 100 more can be made equal in quality, the whole of which, with a little trouble, can be watered, there is also an excellent mill seat, and water sufficient, with two very good houses and other buildings; there is also a public road through it, which renders it advantageous for any public business, there is an orchard of 100 bearing apple trees, and also a peach and cherry orchard, in a rich settlement, contiguous to a number of mills and places of worship. An indisputable title will be given. Enquire of subscriber on the premises.

LAWRENCE FEAZEL.

November 3, 1795.

Foreign Intelligence.

CORK, *Sept. 2.*

YESTERDAY evening the 105th regiment declared they would not be drafted, and absolutely dismissed themselves on parade, and this morning the 113th regiment (being the only other regiment here, except a few feneibles) joined the 105th, and the serjeant, or serjeant-major, is the generalissimo of both regiments. No officer civil or military, was listened to. The two regiments have been under arms the whole day, primed and loaded, marching through the city without an officer, doing no mischief, but resolved to resist. We expect some troops from Cove and Spike Island to quell them.—Some cavalry have come—The mob appeared and encouraged the revolting regiments. It is dreadful! Generals White, Stewart and Massey are here. They first harangued them, and offered each man half a guinea arrears; but they would not listen thing but to be continued under officers, and the regiments to be co if this was not acceded to, they re be discharged. The privates shew printed certificates of the terms they were enlisted not to go abroad be drafted; and they are willing to on the terms of enlistment. This is sequence of drafting. Every shop and the most dreadful confusion exis

Sept. 5. I wrote yesterday of the of the 105th and 113th regiments of fo in consequence of an attempt to draf General White addressed them, ye and offered them half a guinea be arrears, but they refused every thing, to go with their officers and without the regiments divided; but Lieutena neral Massey was always for first over ing them, and then talking to them; day, at three o'clock, the mutinee having been under arms on the grand from early this morning under the co of a serjeant-major, were fronted b field pieces and the Louth and Meath with several detachments of cavalry also come forward to attack them.

General Massey rode in the front, a dered the mutineers to ground their a that they would be fired on; some d others were reluctant; at length th obeyed. He then marched them awa their arms, and made them take off th coutrements; then bringing the serjean corporals in front, he made them ta their shoulder knots, &c. which they d dashing them and their accoutrements ground. The serjeants and corpora imprisoned: the ringleaders will be pun General Massey then addressed them told them he would then talk to t and examine their grievances, but would whilst they had their arms. T tizens never moved. The lower order the probable riot. Not a single shot w ed. The king's county militia just ar The militia were as steady as possible.

Half past nine o'clock.

I have this moment returned from th rade, where I found the mutineers draw in a hollow square, with their arms, plenty of ammunition, which they had from the magazines in the morning. black horse, after parading the streets, ordered to quarters.

The officers, with those of the oth passed in and out of the hollow square molested. About 4 o'clock, after a var of fruitless conferences between the offi and the mutineers, who put themselves der the direction of their serjeants and porals; the latter dispersed quietly. A dr ful storm came on, but the soldiers w quiet. The rain continued without in mission the evening, and part of the ni no disturbance; the rioters retired to Bl pool. The mayor issued a Handbill, requ ing the citizens to keep within their hou and avoid joining the disaffected.

This day has been a continued scene tumult. Expresses had been dispatched all the military round the country. Dur the night and morning, several corps ca as the Louth militia, Meath militia, &c Never to my knowledge, do I remembe more dismal day of continued thunder, r and wind; the poor soldiery exposed. I now half past three; the mutineers inclo on the parade by the dragoons, and re ments that arrived; all the avenues guard cannon planted. The populace, who h been very peaceable, all kept at a distan What the result will be it is impossible say.

Eight o'clock.

All is over—and owing to the judicio and masterly arrangements of Gen. Mass who commanded, without bloodshed. U on the mutineers forming a hollow square, I mentioned, he ordered several bodies march round to the different avenues of t parade, by which means he complete blocked them up, so that not one could cape. He then gave a signal for the canno to advance from the statue of King Georg where they had previously been placed. Every thing being in readiness, he order them to ground their arms; it was an awf spectacle. The windows and tops of hous were crouded with spectators. Seeing them selves hemmed in on every side, and no pro pect of relief, they obeyed. They were the ordered to fall back, their arms taken up a sent off. General Massey then harangue them on the folly and rashness of their co duct. After this they were marched priso ers to the barracks.

Thus ended an affray that gave infinite u easiness, and threatened the most serio consequences.

POETRY.

SUSAN and the SPIDER.

BY PETER PINDAR, ESQ.

"Get down you toad," cry'd Susan to a
Spider
That hung the gilded cornice a proud rider,
Its cotton, swinging by his silken rope;
"Or teach thee to spin cobwebs round the
room;
For now upon some murder, I presume;
I'll see thee—if I dont, say I'm no Pope.

Then Susan brandish'd her long brush,
And aim'd on a fatal push,
To dash the rope-dancer to ground,
And all his schemes of death confound.

But Spider blest with oratory's grace,
Look'd down, and, staring Susan in the face,
"Dear Susan! lurks there murder in that
heart?
Can that form, on which so oft I've gaz'd,
Delights of cruelty the slightest part?

Can that swelling bosom of delight,
Which I've peep'd with wonder many
a night
With these fingers *touch'd* too let me
Contain a heart of cruelty?—no, no!
That bosom, which exceeds the new fall'n
snow
In softness, sweetness, one eternal May."

"Eh!" Susan screech'd, as with disorder'd
brain—
"Impudence! repeat those words again,
Nay, come, confess with honesty,—speak,
Speak
Why did you *really* crawl upon my neck?

Say, by all thy heav'nly charms I did;
Saw thee sleeping by the taper's light;
Thy cheeks so blushful, and thy breast so
white:
I could not stand it, and, so down I slid."

"And did sweet Mister Spider? so, you saw!"
"Yes, Susan! *Nature's* a pow'rful law."

"Don't you a murd'rer?" gravely Susan cries
"Don't you forever busy with that claw,
Destroying poor unoffending little flies,
Merely to satisfy your nasty maw?

Now, Susan, don't you feed on gentle *lamb?*
Don't you on pretty little *pigeons* cram?
Don't you on harmless *fishes* often dine?
"It's very true, quoth Susan, true indeed
And I with what eloquence these Spiders
plead:
This little rascal beats a grave Divine.

Sure was no Snake I verily believe,
But a fly *Spider* that seduc'd poor Eve.
"Say then you are so ugly"—"Ah! sweet
Sue,
I could not make myself, you know too well;
Nor could I have made myself, I had been you,
And kill'd with envy ev'ry beauteous Belle.

Heav'ns!—to this Spider!—what a witch-
ing tongue!
Well! go about thy bus'ness—go along;
For all animals indeed their food must get:
And here me—should'st thou look, with
longing eyes,
At any time on young, fat, luscious flies,
I'll drive the little rascals to thy net.

Lord! then how blind I've been to form
and feature!
I think a Spider, now, a comely creature!

GENUINE ANECDOTE.

AN Irish and Scotch officer quarrelled the
night before the battle of Fontenoy was
fought: a challenge was given by the latter;
and they were to have met next morning,
but, in the interim, they received orders to
be ready at the break of day, as the action
would take place; whereupon they mutual-
ly agreed for the honor of their country, to
postpone the decision of their private affair
of honour, till after the battle, as they owed
their lives in the first instance to their coun-
try. In the course of the conflict, the
Scotch officer escaped from the most immi-
nent danger, & the Irish officer, who was
his private antagonist, preserved his life at
the risque of his own. Nevertheless, after
the campaign, the Scotch officer insisted up-
on satisfaction. They fought, & he again
saved his life, which he was obliged to beg,
having disarmed' to the generosity of his ad-
versary. The Scotch officer, now convinced
of his antagonist's greatness of mind, dropt
all further resentment: on the contrary the
most cordial friendship took place between
them, and they were, amongst their acquain-
tance, styled the modern *Pylades* and *Orestes*.

FOR SALE.

THE Plantation on which Conrad Win-
biddle, deceased, lived, situate about
two miles from Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny
river; it contains 113 acres and allowance;
there is on the premises a good dwelling
house, a tanyard in good repair, an orchard
of 200 trees, and sundry other improvements.
For terms apply to

ELIZABETH WINBIDDLE, Executrix
JACOB NIGLEY, Executor.

October 6, 1795.

N. B. All persons having accounts with Conrad Winbiddle, deceased, are desired to bring them forward for settlement before the 1st of January next, to the subscribers.—Cash and Hides will be taken in exchange for leather.

On the OHIO,

FORTY MILES BELOW PITTSBURGH,

THE *subscriber has for sale, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Flour, Whiskey, &c. at the lowest prices. Corn at 2s6 per bushel, Chopped Rye a 3s6, Oats at 2s3, and Bran at 7d. Ship Stuff at 5s. per hundred pounds.*

Those emigrating down the river may depend on being supplied with the necessary Stores, by calling at his Ware-House on the Bank.

JOHN BEVER.

George Town, 12th May, 1795 6m

CAME to the plantation of the sub-
scriber living in South Hunting-
ton township, Westmoreland county,
near Snyder's mill, 13 Hogs, with a
piece cut out of each side of the left
ear, and a piece off the top of the right
ear, they are about a year old. The
owner is desired to come, prove pro-
perty, pay charges, and take them
away,

GEORGE MOMA.

October 13, 1795.

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*CAME to the plantation of the subscriber liv-
ing in Allegheny county, Pitt township, a
chesnut roan HORSE, 4 years old, and about
14 hands high, a natural trotter, bald face,
much hurt with the saddle, especially on the
right hip, white legs and feet, when taken up
he had on a small bell. The owner is desired to
come, prove property, pay charges, and take him
away.*

ANDREW PINKITON.

October 6, 1795.

Came to the plantation of
the subscriber, living in Peter's town-
ship, Washington county, a red Heifer,
with a star in her forehead, about 3
years old, marked with a swallow
fork and crop. The owner by proving
property and paying charges may have
her again.

ROBERT WALLACE.

October 10, 1795.

A Bay Mare, about 14 hands high,
14 or 15 years old, branded on
the near buttock P. shod all round,
some saddle marks, and is short dock-
ed, is entered with the subscriber. The
owner may have her again by apply-
ing to the subscriber living on Char-
tiers creek, 3 miles from Pittsburgh,
and paying charges.

JOHN BELL, Woodranger.

October 10, 1795.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

FOR THE

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

TWO DOLLARS per annum—one-half
paid at the time of subscribing—To those
whose papers are sent by post, HALF a
DOLLAR in addition will be required.—
ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square
inserted three times for One Dollar, and
every time after one-fixth of a Dollar—those
exceeding a square inserted in proportion.

The Printer has established postriders from
Pittsburgh to Elizabethtown, the Forks of
Yough, Uniontown, Brownsville, Morgan-
town, Fredericktown, the settlements on
Muddy creek and Ten Mile, M'Farlane's
Ferry, on the Monongahela, &c. Those
who incline to become subscribers, shall
have their papers delivered punctually.

Payments made to either of the postriders
for subscription or advertisements, is binding
on the Printer.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *or stolen from the pasture of John M'Kee, at M'Kee's town, on Tues-
day night the 29th of September, a light bay
HORSE, with a black mane and tail, about
15 hand high, a natural trotter. Whoever takes
up said Horse, and secures the Thief if stolen,
so that he be brought to justice, shall receive the
above reward, or Ten Dollars for the Horse
only.* *ANDREW CALDWELL.*

October 7, 1795.

*N. B. If the Horse is found in my absence
from M'Kee's town, Mr. John Redick of said
town will receive him.*

HEMP, wanted.

A generous price will be
ven for good clean HEMP,
by Col. JOHN IRWIN,
Second Street, near Redoubt
alley.

Pittsburgh, June 18, 1795.

N. B. Ropes of all kinds
made and sold as above.

Wanted, as Apprentices,
two active boys.

THOMAS RYERSON,

No. 177, Market-Street, PHILADELPHIA.

*BEGS leave by this mode to inform the Mer-
chants and Traders of the four western
counties of Pennsylvania, and adjacent parts of
Virginia, that he has good reason to expect from
England, in all the present month of August, an
assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, and
SADLERY, equal to any ever imported into
Philadelphia, and which he intends to sell on ver-
y moderate terms.*

He has just received in the Dry Good line about

1200 pieces of printed calicoes and cottons
150 pieces of assorted cloth
150 pieces of assorted coatings and duffils
100 pair of rose blankets
60 pieces striped nankeens, and
6 boxes of white Dutch linen.

ALSO,

70 boxes assorted tin
4 cases of shot guns, rifles, and pistols
250 mill saws
150 cross cut ditto.

August 1, 1795.

Edmund Milne & Co.

No. 84, Arch-street, corner of Third-street,
PHILADELPHIA.

*RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and
the public, that they have just opened for
Sale, at their* wholesale *and* retail *Store, a
large and general assortment of Ladies, Misses
and Childrens variegated, morocco, silk, kidskin,
stuff and leather SHOES, SLIPPERS and
SANDALS, of every colour, size and pattern;
together with boots, hostees, Gentlemens neatest
spring-heeled, patent and other shoes, morocco
and leather slippers, mens and boys neat and
coarse shoes, and childrens shoes of every colour
and size: where storekeepers and others may be
supplied with the above on the shortest notice and
most reasonable terms, and the smallest favor
shall be acknowledged and thankfully received*

May 1, 1795.

Plain, Grey and Elastic

*Script Coatings, fine Cassimers, and the greatest
variety of handsome Prints, for Sale by.*

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from Hibernia, near Morgan
Town, in Virginia, on the evening of the
20th inst. a Negro Man named TOM, very
black, well set, large feet, long visage, lisps
in his talk. Whoever takes up and secures said
fellow so that his master may get him again,
shall have the above reward, and if brought
home reasonable charges.*

MATHIAS HITE.

September 30, 1795.

STOP THIEF!

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, on the night of the 14th instant
out of the subscriber's pasture, in Frede
rick county, near Frederick-town, Mary-
land; *a dark bay MARE*, three-quarters
blooded, about seven years old, fifteen or
sixteen hands high, not branded or docked,
a lump on one of her hind feet above the
hoof, on which no hair grows, occasioned by
a cut, a natural trotter.—Whoever secures
the THIEF and MARE, so that the Thief
be brought to justice, and the subscriber re-
ceive his Mare, shall be entitled to the above
REWARD, or one half thereof for the Mare
only. JOHN RAMSBERGH.

Frederick-town, August 19, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the
subscriber on Thursday the 10th inst.
a black Mare, about 14 years old and
about 14 hands high, has had the fis-
tula, blind of the right eye, no brand
perceivable, shod round. The owner
is desired to come prove property, pay
charges, and take hea away.

DANIEL SWINEY.

Sept. 12, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Capt. [illegible]'s company,
on the evening of the 3d inst. Octo-
ber, inst. I [illegible]
dier of my detachment, [illegible]
5 feet 7 inches high, [illegible]
complexion, large [illegible]
when he went away [illegible]
overalls, a short blue [illegible]
and small round hat; [illegible]
him sundry sorts of clothing, particu-
larly a new pair of [illegible]
scarlet waistcoat, also a bridle and
saddle and bridle, the property of Lieu-
tenant Rosecrantz. Any person ap-
prehending the said deserter, and de-
livering him to Fort Franklin, or confining
him in any jail so that he may be had again,
shall receive the above reward.

JOHN HEARTY,
L. Com. Fort Franklin.

October 11, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the
subscriber living on Beaver creek, near
Greensburgh, in May last, a brindled
COW with white spots, mangled
mark on the near ear, a small bell,
chain bell collar. The owner is de-
sired to come, prove property, pay
charges, and take her away.

EDWARD WARNOCK.

Westmoreland county,
October 14, 1795.

FOR SALE.

TWO patented tracts of unimprov-
ed Land of 400 acres each, situ-
ate in Westmoreland county, on Crook-
ed-creek, about 6 miles up the creek
from Green's station; these lands are
of the first rate, bounded on the creek,
and on one of the tracts is a choice mill
seat. Also, a patented tract of 330
acres, on Puckety creek, not far from
Robert Hall's, Esq. Also a patented
tract of 280 acres, on Crow's run, 12
miles below Pittsburgh, near the Ohio.
For terms apply to the subscriber at
No. 145, Chesnut Street, PHILADEL-
PHIA, where he keeps an Office for
buying and selling Real and Personal
Estates, Bank Stock, certificates of
every kind, does business by power
of attorney, in the Land Office, and
in all public offices for demands of offi-
cers and soldiers in the late army in
the war with Great Britain.

ALEXANDER POWER.

October 3, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Pittsburgh, on the
week of the September Court, [illegible]
a dark brown HORSE, about 8 years
old, branded under the mane and on
the near shoulder with a heart, [illegible]
has had the fistula, from which he is
marked. Any person securing him
and informing me shall have the above
reward. JAMES MORRISON.

Union Town, Fayette county,
October 10, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, living on Street's run

A VALUABLE *Tract of Land, [illegible]
from Pittsburgh, containing 214 acres,
there is on the premises a grist and saw mill,
with other improvements, a young bearing or-
chard, a quantity of good meadow under
fence, Any person desirous of purchasing
terms may apply to the subscriber on the pre-
ses.*

JOHN SMALL.

October 20, 1795.

Came to the plantation of
*the subscriber living on Grant's Hill, near Pitts-
burgh, a chesnut coloured HORSE, about
or 15 hands high, a large star in his fore-
and large spots of white on his near [illegible]
his off hind foot white, badly foundered. The
owner is desired to come, prove property, pay
charges, and take him away.*

MARGARET DUNCAN.

October 24, 1795.

NOTICE *is hereby given that all persons in-
debted to the subscriber, keeper in the town of
or book account, to come forward and settle the same
or before the third day of November next, after
wise of neglect every such person may be
assured that their bonds and accounts
will be put into the hands of proper officers for
recovery, as no further indulgence will be given.*

October 3, 1795.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Street; where Subscriptions at Fifteen Shillings per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully received.

r, should he prove victorious; and that commerce would be liable, from the circumstance, to interruption: As confirmatory of the intelligence, several Venetian of war, on a voyage to Moroco, with esents for the Emperor, hereing of the inrrection had deferred entering his ports.—It is also said, that several Mooriſh cruiſers re at ſea; and had carried in ſeveral Vene- and Swediſh veſſels. Capt. T. ſaw a ter from Mr. Simpſon, who mentioned the urrection, but did not expect any ſerious conſequences from it, as Muley Soloman s raiſing forces to proceed againſt his re- llious brother; and was of opinion would ceed in quelling the inſurrection.

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FROM THE FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

"*There is a Lion in the ſtreets.*"

TRUST me, my readers, that there will be Lions in your houſes too, if you liſten too credulouſly to indolence and fear.

Enterpriſe and action are the ſinews of ſucceſs in buſineſs, and greatneſs in character. The value of a man is not to be eſtimated by the poſſeſſion of talents, but by their uſe.—He, who can ſpeak, or write, or labour, and is neither an orator, nor an huſbandman, I pity from my ſoul; and regret, that though he has courage, yet is afraid of the Lion.

Sloth is one of the moſt timid perſonages I know, ſhe haunts the pillow, and invites to the tavern. A young ſtudent wakes at five—The morning is froſty, but though duty commands to riſe, Sloth whiſpers, "there is a Lion in the ſtreets."

Many ſots of my acquaintance would be more ſober than my deacon, were they not driven to drams by harſh creditors and ſcolding wives. Creditors that inſiſt upon preſent pay, and wives of clamourous tongues, are undoubtedly ugly and growling Lions.

Spleen, or as ſhe is now generally called, Hypo, is a lady of moſt delicate nerves, and trembles at the very name of Lions. Like ſome old women, who are afraid that they may be ſhot by a gun not loaded, Spleen, if aſſured that there was no Lion exiſting, but in the deſarts of Africa—would be poſitive that ſhe heard one growl in the ſtreets.

I know a melancholy man, who turns pale if only a flock of ſheep bleat as they paſs his door; his terrified fancy changes them into Lions. He inherits from healthy anceſtors a robuſt conſtitution, eats roaſt beef with a reliſh, and empties his daily decanter; but apprehenſions of the gout and apoplexy conſtantly haunt him in the ſhape of Lions.

Many honeſt people, who are unreaſonably averſe to wild beaſts, are afraid that the world they inhabit will not continue a week. About a hundred years ago, thoſe, "who are full of notions," declared that the globe would be burnt, by an incendiary comet: They even felt themſelves ſcorched by its tail; and many a white handkerchief was ſoiled, by wiping ſweat from anxious brows. But the globe ſtill rolls merrily round, neither roaſted nor broiled by a comet's fire; and we may laughingly declare that the comet gazers ſaw a Lion in the ſky, as well as in the ſtreets.

In the middle of July, tired of compoſing my ſermons, I walked into the meadows, and ſearched anxiouſly for ſhade. I ſaw a labourer with a wooden bottle at his mouth, and but little hay at his ſide; his uſeleſs ſcythe hung dangling from the branch of an elm.—He could not mow, for his arms were relaxed by rum, and he ſaw a Lion in the graſs.

I am, or think myſelf an invalid, and have a whim, the offspring of indolence, that ſome ſeaſons are more favorable to compoſition than others. I had taken it into my head that this week was too cloudy to write with clearneſs, and meant, like ſome ordained parſons, to vamp an old ſermon. But I felt ſhame buſy, with her red pencil, at my cheek and became perſuaded that there was no Lion in the ſtreets, which led to the office of my printer. I applied gaily to my taſk; and endeavored to convince my readers that they may work in any ſeaſon, without injury from the Lion.

THE LAY PREACHER.

Allegheny County, ſs.

List of cauſes ſet down at September Term to be tried at December Term, 1795.

Archibald Steele	*vs*	James Briſon
John M'Kee	*vs*	Thos. Gray, attory. in fact for J. Gray
Benjn. Kuykendall	*vs*	Thomas Crawford
William Harriſon	*vs*	David Duncan's ex.
Samuel Purviance	*vs*	William Sutherland
Leſſee of S. Bayard	*vs*	Charles M'Ginnis
Leſſe of J. Snodgraſs	*vs*	Alexander *Swan*
Mordecai M'Donald	*vs*	James Morriſon
James O'Hara	*vs*	George Thompſon
Robert M'Kee	*vs*	George Katz
John Colhoon	*vs*	WilliamSutherland
Thomas Greer	*vs*	James Gibſon
Joſeph Simons	*vs*	James Gibſon and Thomas Greer
Dennis Ferris	*vs*	Marcus Huling
William Wuſthoff	*vs*	George Balfour
Alexander Fowler	*vs*	Robert Hays
Sarah Semple, admx. of David Semple	*vs*	Samuel Semple
David M'Dermott	*vs*	John M'Dermott
William Powell	*vs*	Barnabas Hilands
Same	*vs*	Charles Brooks
William Watſon	*vs*	David Mead
John Gilleland	*vs*	Samuel Shaw
William Irwin	*vs*	Jacob Beltzhoover
George Morgan	*vs*	William Turnbull
John M'Kee	*vs*	John Small
Nathaniel Torbet for Alexander Wright	*vs*	Robert George
Francis Hamilton	*vs*	Joſeph Wilſon
James M'Kinley,	*vs*	Andrew Irwin
William M'Laughlin	*vs*	George Thompſon
Robert George	*vs*	Nathaniel Torbet
Samuel Roſs	*vs*	John M'Kee and John Rough
William M'Coy	*vs*	Alexander Simrall
James O'Hara	*vs*	James Semple
Jeſſe Harlon	*vs*	Ephraim Jones
George Cuſtard	*vs*	Jacob Haymaker
Leſſee of Cr. Waltour	*vs*	W. Powel, T. Roſs J. Clark, W. Benſon and C. Wibley
Leſſee of Jas. Wilſon	*vs*	Robert Snodgraſs
Exrs. of W. Drumond	*vs*	Alex. Drumond
Alexander Rabb	*vs*	William Dunning, William Morrow & Co.

Wanted Immediately.

A PERSON who perfectly underſtands attending a SAW-MILL, may be advantageouſly employed either upon ſhares or at reaſonable wages. He may be accommodated with a ſmall Farm, and ſome commodious houſes adjoining to the mill, which may greatly contribute to his advantage at certain ſeaſons, when perhaps ſawing cannot be done.

The mill is in excellent order, and ſituate on the ſubſcriber's farm, in Weſtmoreland county, on the ſtate road, twenty miles from Pittſburgh. None need apply but a ſober, induſtrious perſon to

JOHN IRWIN.

November 14, 1795.

TO BE SOLD.

THREE Hundred and Eighty acres of Land, ſituate on the Monongahela river, 15 miles from Pittſburgh by land, and 28 by water. There is 100 acres cleared, 15 or 16 of good meadow, and 20 or 30 more may be eaſily made. It is needleſs to deſcribe this valuable farm, as it is ſuppoſable no perſon will purchaſe without firſt viewing the premiſes. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers on the premiſes.

HERVEY HETH,
R. M. HETH.

November 12, 1795.

WAS LOST,

ON Wedneſday laſt, at or near Grant's Hill, a POWDER FLASK, with a braſs Charger. Any perſon finding the ſame, and returning it to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive ONE DOLLAR for their trouble.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 19, 1795.

FOR SALE,

Two New STILLS,

One containing 118 gallons, the other 51—For further particulars apply to

JOHN DARRAGH.

Pittſburgh, November 20, 1795.

WHEREAS Hannah Swan, wife of the ſubſcriber, of Northumberland county in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, has behaved in an improper and unbecoming manner, and has left my bed and board, I hereby forwarn all perſons from truſting or harbouring her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

SAMUEL SWAN.

Nov. 12, 1795.

TOWN MEETING

TO be held this EVENING at 6 o'clock, at the COURT-HOUSE, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the ſtate of the MARKETS and MARKET-HOUSES.

By Order,

JAMES HENRY, T. C.

Borough of Pittſburgh, Nov. 21, 1795.

By Yeſterday's MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 11.

The ſhip William and Mary, capt. King, is arrived at New-York, 46 days from Briſtol.—The accounts by this veſſel, are to the 15th of September; the moſt important is the circumſtance of the French croſſing the Rhine.

Extract a letter from an officer in the Weſtern Army, dated Greenville, Sept. 10.

"It is generally reported, that part of the Legion, will move towards Detroit in a few days. I ſhall, ſhould that be the caſe, go, being annexed to the Light Infantry."

On Tueſday laſt arrived here, after a paſſage of 7 weeks, the ſchooner White Fiſh, built laſt ſummer at Preſqu'iſle on Lake Erie. The tediouſneſs of the voyage was owing to the inclemency of the weather.—She is only 17 & 1-2 feet keel, and 5 feet 7 inches beam. This ſmall veſſel was built and navigated by two young men, citizens of the United States, born in the vicinity of this city; they had neither chart nor compaſs.—Her departure was from Preſqu'iſle, along Lake Erie, to the Falls of Niagara, 120 miles; thence by land, to the landing below the Falls, 10 miles; thence to the garriſon of Niagara, 7; thence along the ſouth coaſt of Lake Ontario, to the river Oſwego, 140 miles; thence up the river Oſwego to the Falls, 20 miles; thence by land round the Falls, 1 mile; thence up the ſame river to Three River Point, 12 miles; thence up the Straits leading to the Oneida Lake, 19 miles; thence through the Oneida Lake, 28 miles; thence up Wood Creek, 30 miles, to the landing between Wood Creek and the Mohawk river; thence by land, paſſing Fort Schuyler, formerly Fort Stanwix, 1 mile into the Mohawk river; thence down the Mohawk river, 60 miles to the little Falls; thence round the Falls by land, 1 mile, to the landing; thence down the ſame river 60 miles, to the Schenectady; thence by land 26 miles, to Albany; thence down the river Hudſon, 170 miles, to the city of New-York; thence by ſea, 150 miles to the Capes of the Delaware river; thence up the Delaware to this city, 120 miles—making in all, 947 miles.

The deſign of this voyage, (the only one ever attempted in the ſame way) was a diſintereſted experiment, to prove ſome of the great advantages which may in future be derived to the United States, from a ſpeedy ſettlement in and about the new town of Erie, in this ſtate. The White-Fiſh (ſo named from a luxurious fiſh, in Ichthyology, peculiar to the Lakes) caſt anchor oppoſite Market ſtreet wharf, and gave the city a federal ſalute of fifteen rounds from a Blunderbuſs, which was returned by three hearty cheers from a multitude of citizens, who crowded the wharves and veſſels, in this port to receive them, for accompliſhing this hitherto unexperienced navigation—the two gentlemen certainly deſerve well of their country.

The writer, who is well known to the printers, was preſent at the laying of the keel, the building, launching, and naming of the veſſel, and naming of the veſſel, and has thought it his duty to make it public, in juſtice to the merits of the enterpriſing adventurers.

From Paris prints it appears that the wiſh of the French people is to have general Pichegru, the ambaſſador Barthelemi, and Boiſſy d'Anglas, placed in the executive directory. To compleate the number of five members of which the Directory is to be compoſed, they wiſh that the legiſlature may make choice of a profound lawyer and an experienced ſeaman.

The lateſt Genoa papers contain ſome accounts, which give reaſon to conjecture, that while the military operations are puſhed on with vigour on the borders of the Rhine, the French troops ſtationed on the frontiers of Holland are on the point of attempting an invaſion of the northernmoſt provinces of Germany.

The brave Gen. Rochambeau, who in 1793 repelled the attack made by admiral Gardner, and who ſuſtained ſo gallantly, in 1794, a ſiege of 69 days, with a handful of men, againſt the formidable forces under Sir Chas. Grey and Admiral Jarvis, is exchanged for Gen. O'Hara. The French Patriots of Martinico who love and eſteem him, wait with impatience his return to the Iſlands, where he is to go, it is ſaid, according to a late determination of the convention, who have thereby done juſtice to his courage, talents and integrity.

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Petitions are ſaid to be in circulation in Virginia, New-York, New-Jerſey and in ſome of the lower counties of this ſtate, ad- dreſſed to the Houſe of Repreſentatives of Congreſs, praying, that they will withhold their aid in carrying into effect the treaty with Great-Britain.—An attempt, no doubt, will be made to procure ſigners in this coun- try, but, it is hoped, the inhabitants will conſider their own intereſt, and act accord- ingly. It is admitted on all hands, that the ſurrender of the weſtern poſts will be of the utmoſt importance to this country, and as the United States had but half the bargain to make, it could not be expected that every article of the treaty would be decidedly in our favor. It therefore behooves the inhabi- tants of this country to be ſilent reſpecting it, until by experience it is proven to be inimical to the intereſt of the United States.

FROM THE FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

"There is a Lion in the ſtreets."

TRUST me, my readers, that there will be Lions in your houſes too, if you liſten too credulouſly to indolence and fear.

Enterpriſe and action are the ſinews of ſuc- ceſs in buſineſs, and greatneſs in character. The value of a man is not to be eſtimated by the poſſeſſion of talents, but by their uſe.— He, who can ſpeak, or write, or labour, and is neither an orator, nor an huſbandman, I pity from my ſoul; and regret, that though he has courage, yet is afraid of the Lion.

Sloth is one of the moſt timid perſonages I know, ſhe haunts the pillow, and invites to the tavern. A young ſtudent wakes at five —The morning is froſty, but though duty commands to riſe, Sloth whiſpers, "there is a Lion in the ſtreets."

Many ſots of my acquaintance would be more ſober than my deacon, were they not driven to drams by harſh creditors and ſcold- ing wives. Creditors that inſiſt upon pre- ſent pay, and wives of clamourous tongues, are undoubtedly ugly and growling Lions.

Spleen, or as ſhe is now generally called, Hypo, is a lady of moſt delicate nerves, and trembles at the very name of Lions. Like ſome old women, who are afraid that they may be ſhot by a gun not loaded, Spleen, if aſſured that there was no Lion exiſting, but in the deſarts of Africa—would be poſitive that ſhe heard one growl in the ſtreets.

I know a melancholy man, who turns pale if only a flock of ſheep bleat as they paſs his door; his terrified fancy changes them into Lions. He inherits from healthy anceſtors a robuſt conſtitution, eats roaſt beef with a reliſh, and empties his daily de- canter; but apprehenſions of the gout and apoplexy conſtantly haunt him in the ſhape of Lions.

Many honeſt people, who are unreaſona- bly averſe to wild beaſts, are afraid that the world they inhabit will not continue a week. About a hundred years ago, thoſe, "who are full of notions," declared that the globe would be burnt, by an incendiary comet: They even felt themſelves ſcorched by its tail; and many a white handkerchief was ſoiled, by wiping ſweat from anxious brows. But the globe ſtill rolls merrily round, nei- ther roaſted nor broiled by a comet's fire; and we may laughingly declare that the co- met gazers ſaw a Lion in the ſky, as well as in the ſtreets.

In the middle of July, tired of compoſing my ſermons, I walked into the meadows, and ſearched anxiouſly for ſhade. I ſaw a labourer with a wooden bottle at his mouth, and but little hay at his ſide; his uſeleſs ſcythe hung dangling from the branch of an elm.—He could not mow, for his arms were relaxed by rum, and he ſaw a Lion in the graſs.

I am, or think myſelf an invalid, and have a whim, the offspring of indolence, that ſome ſeaſons are more favorable to compoſition than others. I had taken it into my head that this week was too cloudy to write with clearneſs, and meant, like ſome ordained parſons, to vamp an old ſermon. But I felt ſhame buſy, with her red pencil, at my cheek and became perſuaded that there was no Lion in the ſtreets, which led to the office of my printer. I applied gaily to my taſk; and endeavored to convince my readers that they may work in any ſeaſon, without injury from the Lion.

THE LAY PREACHER.

Allegheny County, ſs.

List of cauſes ſet down at September Term to be tried at December Term, 1795.

Archibald Steele	*vs*	James Briſon
John M'Kee	*vs*	Thos. Gray, attory. in fact for J. Gray
Benja. Kuykendall	*vs*	Thomas Crawford
William Harriſon	*vs*	David Duncan's ex.
Samuel Purviance	*vs*	William Sutherland
Leſſee of S. Bayard	*vs*	Charles M'Ginnis
Leſſe of J. Snodgraſs	*vs*	Alexander Swan
Mordecai M'Donald	*vs*	James Morriſon
James O'Hara	*vs*	George Thompſon
Robert M'Kee	*vs*	George Katz
John Colhoon	*vs*	WilliamSutherland
Thomas Greer	*vs*	James Gibſon
Joſeph Simons	*vs*	James Gibſon and Thomas Greer
Dennis Ferris	*vs*	Marcus Huling
William Wuſthoff	*vs*	George Balfour
Alexander Fowler	*vs*	Robert Hays
Sarah Semple, admx. of David Semple	*vs*	Samuel Semple
David M'Dermott	*vs*	John M'Dermott
William Powell	*vs*	Barnabas Hilands
Same	*vs*	Charles Brooks
William Watſon	*vs*	David Mead
John Gilleland	*vs*	Samuel Shaw
William Irwin	*vs*	Jacob Beltzhoover
George Morgan	*vs*	William Turnbull
John M'Kee	*vs*	John Small
Nathaniel Torbet for Alexander Wright	*vs*	Robert George
Francis Hamilton	*vs*	Joſeph Wilſon
James M'Kinley,	*vs*	Andrew Irwin
William M'Laughlin	*vs*	George Thompſon
Robert George	*vs*	Nathaniel Torbet
Samuel Roſs	*vs*	John M'Kee and John Rough
William M'Coy	*vs*	Alexander Simrall
James O'Hara	*vs*	James Semple
Jeſſe Harlon	*vs*	Ephraim Jones
George Cuſtard	*vs*	Jacob Haymaker
Leſſee of Cr. Walſour	*vs*	W. Powel, T. Roſs J. Clark, W. Ben- ſon and C. Wibley
Leſſee of Jas. Wilſon	*vs*	Robert Snodgraſs
Exrs. of W. Drumond	*vs*	Alex. Drumond
Alexander Rabb	*vs*	William Dunning, William Morrow & Co.

Wanted Immediately.

A PERSON who perfectly underſtands attending a SAW-MILL, may be ad- vantageouſly employed either upon ſhares or at reaſonable wages. He may be accommo- dated with a ſmall Farm, and ſome commo- dious houſes adjoining to the mill, which may greatly contribute to his advantage at certain ſeaſons, when perhaps ſawing cannot be done.

The mill is in excellent order, and ſituate on the ſubſcriber's farm, in Weſtmoreland county, on the ſtate road, twenty miles from Pittſburgh. None need apply but a ſober, induſtrious perſon to

JOHN IRWIN.

November 14, 1795.

TO BE SOLD.

THREE Hundred and Eighty acres of Land, ſituate on the Monongahela river, 15 miles from Pittſburgh by land, and 28 by water. There is 100 acres cleared, 15 or 16 of good meadow, and 20 or 30 more may be eaſily made. It is needleſs to deſcribe this valuable farm, as it is ſuppoſable no perſon will purchaſe without firſt viewing the premiſes. For terms apply to the ſub- ſcribers on the premiſes.

HERVEY HETH,
R. M. HETH.

November 12, 1795.

WAS LOST,

ON Wedneſday laſt, at or near Grant's Hill, a POWDER FLASK, with a braſs Charger. Any perſon finding the ſame, and returning it to the ſubſcriber, ſhall re- ceive ONE DOLLAR for their trouble.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 19, 1795.

FOR SALE,

Two New STILLS,

One containing 118 gallons, the other 51— For further particulars apply to

JOHN DARRAGH.

Pittſburgh, November 20, 1795.

WHEREAS Hannah Swan, wife of the ſubſcriber, of Northumberland coun- ty in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, has behaved in an improper and unbecoming manner, and has left my bed and board, I hereby forwarn all perſons from truſting or harbouring her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

SAMUEL SWAN.

Nov. 12, 1795.

TOWN MEETING

TO be held this EVENING at 6 o'clock, at the COURT-HOUSE, for the pur- poſe of taking into conſideration the ſtate of the MARKETS and MARKET-HOUSES.

By Order,

JAMES HENRY, T. C.

Borough of Pittſburgh, Nov. 21, 1795.

By Yeſterday's MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 11.

The ſhip William and Mary, capt. King, is arrived at New-York, 46 days from Briſ- tol.—The accounts by this veſſel, are to the 15th of September; the moſt important is the circumſtance of the French croſſing the Rhine.

Extract a letter from an officer in the Weſtern Army, dated Greenville, Sept. 10.

"It is generally reported, that part of the Legion, will move towards Detroit in a few days. I ſhall, ſhould that be the caſe, go, be- ing annexed to the Light Infantry."

On Tueſday laſt arrived here, after a paſ- ſage of 7 weeks, the ſchooner White Fiſh, built laſt ſummer at Preſqu'iſle on Lake Erie. The tedioufneſs of the voyage was owing to the inclemency of the weather.— She is only 17 & 1-2 feet keel, and 5 feet 7 inches beam. This ſmall veſſel was built and navigated by two young men, citizens of the United States, born in the vicinity of this ci- ty; they had neither chart nor compaſs.— Her departure was from Preſqu'iſle, along Lake Erie, to the Falls of Niagara, 120 miles; thence by land, to the landing be- low the Falls, 10 miles; thence to the garriſon of Niagara, 7; thence along the ſouth coaſt of Lake Ontario, to the river Oſwego, 140 miles; thence up the river Oſwego to the Falls, 20 miles; thence by land round the Falls, 1 mile; thence up the ſame river to Three River Point, 12 miles; thence up the Straits leading to the Oneida Lake, 19 miles; thence through the Oneida Lake, 28 miles; thence up Wood Creek, 30 miles, to the landing between Wood Creek and the Mo- hawk river; thence by land, paſſing Fort Schuyler, formerly Fort Stanwix, 1 mile in- to the Mohawk river; thence down the Mo- hawk river, 60 miles to the little Falls; thence round the Falls by land, 1 mile, to the land- ing; thence down the ſame river 60 miles, to the Schenectady; thence by land 26 miles, to Albany; thence down the river Hudſon, 170 miles, to the city of New-York; thence by ſea, 150 miles to the Capes of the Delaware river; thence up the Delaware to this city, 120 miles—making in all, 947 miles.

The deſign of this voyage, (the only one ever attempted in the ſame way) was a diſin- tereſted experiment, to prove ſome of the great advantages which may in future be de- rived to the United States, from a ſpeedy ſet- tlement in and about the new town of Erie, in this ſtate. The White-Fiſh (ſo named from a luxurious fiſh, in Ichthyology, pe- culiar to the Lakes) caſt anchor oppoſite Mar- ket ſtreet wharf, and gave the city a federal ſalute of fifteen rounds from a Blunderbuſs, which was returned by three hearty cheers from a multitude of citizens, who crowded the wharves and veſſels, in this port to re- ceive them, for accompliſhing this hitherto unexperienced navigation—the two gentle- men certainly deſerve well of their country.

The writer, who is well known to the printers, was preſent at the laying of the keel, the building, launching, and naming of the veſſel, and naming of the veſſel, and has thought it his duty to make it public, in juſ- tice to the merits of the enterprifing adven- turers.

From Paris prints it appears that the wiſh of the French people is to have general Pi- chegru, the ambaſſador Barthelemi, and Boiſſy d'Anglas, placed in the executive directory. To compleate the number of five members of which the Directory is to be compoſed, they wiſh that the legiſlature may make choice of a profound lawyer and an experi- enced ſeaman.

The lateſt Genoa papers contain ſome ac- counts, which give reaſon to conjecture, that while the military operations are puſhed on with vigour on the borders of the Rhine, the French troops ſtationed on the frontiers of Holland are on the point of attempting an invaſion of the northernmoſt provinces of Germany.

The brave Gen. Rochambeau, who in 1793 repelled the attack made by admiral Gard- ner, and who ſuſtained ſo gallantly, in 1794, a ſiege of 69 days, with a handful of men, againſt the formidable forces under Sir Chas. Grey and Admiral Jarvis, is exchanged for Gen. O'Hara. The French Patriots of Mar- tinico who love and eſteem him, wait with impatience his return to the Iſlands, where he is to go, it is ſaid, according to a late deter- mination of the convention, who have there- by done juſtice to his courage, talents and integrity.

LONDON, *September* 3.

American gentleman, who arrived yeſ- in London in 48 hours from Amſter- reports, that he ſaw 14 ſail of the line number of frigates at anchor in the road.

ſtates alſo, that the French, to the er of 100,000 men, have actually croſſ- Rhine. This rumour, the probabili- which is ſanctioned by every preceding nt in the French and German papers, ave given ſimply as it reached us. It onfidently believed in Amſterdam on t uit.

. 5. Laſt night a little before 8 o'clock al officer arrived at the admiralty office oſt chaiſe and four with an expreſs from North Seas, ſaid to be from admiral an: the officer was immediately intro- d to earl Spencer, to whom he delivered acket. Not a ſyllable tranſpired of the ents. An engagement is expected.

he whole of the Ruſſian fleet are now g in the North Sea, as auxiliaries to al Duncan's ſquadron, in caſe of emer- , and to keep the cruiſers of the enemy eck.

he inſurgents, late of Toulon, are again ns—Arles is inveſted by them.—At Ly- alſo, as appears by the conventional re- the ſpirit of revolt has again diſcovered A ſimilar diſpoſition prevails through- the ſouthern provinces.

he report of the French having croſſed Rhine, is confirmed by private letters Hambro'. They ſay, but without men- ng any date, that the army of the repub- as paſſed that river in full force.

n the other hand, it is aſſerted to be the poſe of General Wurmſer to paſs imme- ely the Upper Rhine, to force a paſſage Franche Compte, and to act in conjunc- with the prince of Conde.

The latter attempt, we are ſtill of opinion be precluded by the reſult of the pend- negociation, which the former has for object to accelerate.

The negociations at Baſle, for a peace be- een France and the empire, appears to counter new difficulties, and to meet with ſtacles which threaten to be inſurmounta- . On the one hand we are told, that a *ſine qua*, and the evacuation of the whole quered territory, are the terms offered to nce. Such conditions, we will venture affirm, were never propoſed to any power e ſuch a ſeries of victories poſſeſſed of ſuch ſuperiority of military force. The pro- ſers of ſuch terms ſeem to have entirely rgotten the relative ſituation of the belligе- nt powers, and to have ſuppoſed that rance was receiving inſtead of dictating con- tions of peace. They are unreaſonable, ecauſe France is entitled to reap the fruit her victories; they are unjuſt, becauſe ſhe as a right to a compenſation for her expence blood and treaſure; and they are con- mptibly ridiculous, becauſe there is not en an appearance of ſuch a military force would be neceſſary to ſecond them, and induce the French government to make uch large and unexampled conceſſions.

We freely confeſs, however, that nothing an be more harſh and humiliating for the mpire, than to make peace on any other erms. This they owe to the preſumptuous incapacity of thoſe ſtateſmen who have in- olved all Europe in difficulties, from which either they nor any man elſe is able to extri- ate it, and who have placed the ſtates of the empire in a ſituation ſo peculi- rly critical, that it is almoſt equally difficult nd dangerous for them to make peace, or to carry on war. To theſe pretended ſtateſ- men, the princes and ſtates of the empire are likely to owe the loſs of their dominion, the Germanic body, the diſmemberment of its territory, and all the powers of Europe, the ſtate of inſecurity and peril in which they will be placed by the aggrandizement of France.

Yeſterday arrived the two mails from Co- runna; they put us in poſſeſſion of the Ma- drid Gazettes from the 7th to the 14th ult. both days inclusive. Theſe are ſtill unac- countably ſilent on the ſubject of the late treaty of peace with France; inſtead of any mention of which, they continue to ex- hibit long liſt of patriotic ſubſcribers in ſup- port of the "preſent war." Such is the literal phraſe.

But the Spaniſh gazettes being thus ſilent, our Falmouth correſpondent communicates to us the following very extraordinary intel- ligence, which he received from a gentleman who came paſſenger in one of the ſhips that brought the mails! The gentleman left Ma- drid a fortnight ago, at which time a gene- ral inſurrection had taken place in that capi- tal, and of ſo formidable a nature as to re- duce the king and queen to the neceſſity of concealing themſelves from the popular in- dignation.

The ſame gentleman alſo ſtates, that a marked diſaffection to the conſtitution per- vades every province in Spain; and that the people ardently deſire a form of government founded on principles ſimilar to thoſe on which the French have erected their conſti- tution.

This intelligence we give merely as matter of repo- It has been known, however, for ſome time in the diplomatic circles, that political opinions at Madrid were greatly di- vided. The king, and the great maſs of the people, coincided in the ſervant with for peace; the queen's party, headed by the Duke d'Alcudia, a peer of her own creation, were as ſtrenuous for the proſecution of the war. If the report be founded, it will pro- bably appear, that it has been a ſtruggle be- tween theſe two parties, in which the form- er has gained its natural aſcendency, and that the king, having eſpouſed the wiſhes of the people, will, in the event, be able to pre- ſent his authority.

An ambaſſador, probably the Marquis de las Caſa, arrived with the mails.

September 7.

War between Pruſſia and Ruſſia.

A Paris paper of the 3d. inſt. (La Journal de Parlet) has the following article:

"The empreſs of Ruſſia has declared war againſt the king of Pruſſia. Amongſt the motives aſſigned by the empreſs, in her de- claration of war, the following are the moſt remarkable:

"That his Pruſſian majeſty has refuſed to evacuate the diſtricts of Cracovis and Sen- domair.

"That his Pruſſian majeſty has made a peace with the French, to the prejudice of the engagements which he had contracted with a power lately become the ally of her Pruſſian majeſty."

The reception of Gen. Monteſquiou's pe- tition, and that of the Biſhop of Autun, gives us reaſon to hope that the whole claſs of con- ſtitutional emigrants, will ſpeedily be re- ſtored to their country. When will the French government have generoſity and mag- nanimity enough, to require the liberation of the gallant and unfortunate Fayette?

Sept. 9. All the Paris papers of the 4th, 5th, and 6th inſtant, are unanimous in their diſapprobation of the conduct of the conven- tion, in decreeing the re-election of two thirds of the preſent members—yet the con- vention appear to be obſtinate in their de- termination not to repeal the decree.

Every ſtreet is filled with placards on the part of government recommending the ac- ceptance of the decree, and aſſerting that it was neceſſary to the public ſafety. The committees of public and general ſafety have publiſhed an arret ordering all the young re- quiſition-men from Paris. This arret, the journals ſay, has been occaſioned by the de- ciſive manner in which the young men have expreſſed their opinion againſt the principle of re-electing two thirds of the convention. Troops are ſtill ſtationed round Paris, and every meaſure has been adopted to procure the paſſing of the decree by the primary aſ- ſemblies.

The ſections, however, by no means intimi- dated by the preſence of the military, are, it is ſaid, determined not to accede to the decree. They believe that the ſoldiers will not act againſt the people; crouds aſſemble in all the ſtreets to read the placards; they diſcuſs the nature of them; they expreſs their diſapprobation of the conduct of the government. They aſſert that the conventi- on have become diſeaſed and decrepid, and that an entire renovation has become abſo- lutely neceſſary.

Such is the ſtate of Paris—the Pariſians know that the decree is as little reliſhed in the different departments as it is in the capi- tal. It is probable, therefore, that the con- vention will be forced to repeal it.

Sept. 10. The letters received by the mail of yeſterday from Liſbon, intimate that Por- tugal, as may be expected, is about to fol- low the example of Spain, and to make peace with the French republic.

A revolution in Spain, ſhould ſuch an e- vent take place, will be an additional argu- ment with our ſapient ſtateſman, why we ought to go to war with that nation. We have been ſo ſucceſsful in reſtoring monar- chy in France, that every nation which pre- ſumes to take liberties with kings, muſt dread our vengeance.

The Pope, after all, is not the fool peo- ple took him to be, ex officio. As the roy- aliſts of France are fighting for religion, it is but fair to let "the Almighty decide whe- ther they ought to be republicans, or to be ſubject to a king."

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.

We have received a copy of the New Con- ſtitution of France as it has been amended by the convention. Having publiſhed the conſtitution as it was ſubmitted to the con- vention by the commiſſion of eleven, we have thought it unneceſſary now to do more than to point out the alterations and amend- ments that have been made by the national convention.

The new conſtitution contains 377 arti- cles, and is ſigned by Chenier, as preſident of the convention, and by the ſix ſecretaries.

It is preceded by a liſt of the different de- partments and foreign ſettlements, and by the declaration of the rights, and of the du- ties of man, and of the citizen; and is fol- lowed by the law that points out the means of terminating the revolution. This law is ſigned by Cambaceres (ex-preſident) and two ſecretaries.

DIVISION OF TERRITORY.

The convention have made the French colonies integral parts of the republic, have ſubjected them to the ſame laws, and have divided them into departments.

PRIMARY ASSEMBLIES.

The primary aſſemblies are to meet ſolely for the acceptance or rejection of the charges of the conſtitution, propoſed by the aſſ- bly of reviſion; for the making of ſuch elec- tions as belong to them by the conſtitutional act, for the election of the members of the electoral aſſemblies; of the juſtices of the peace, and of the aſſeſſors; of the preſident of the municipal adminiſtration of the can- ton, or of the municipal officers in the com- munes containing above five thouſand inha- bitants. Their meetings are to be yearly.

The commiſſion of eleven propoſed, that the primary aſſemblies ſhould elect the mem- bers of the legiſlative body; the convention have decided, that the legiſlature ſhall be choſen by the

ELECTORAL ASSEMBLIES.

One deputy is to be appointed to the elec- toral aſſembly for every 200 citizens; two deputies from 3 to 500 citizens; three from 5 to 700; four from 7 to 900. The aſſem- bly are to meet yearly. They are to elect the members of the council of ancients, and the council of five hundred—the members of the tribunal of annulment, the ſupreme juries, the adminiſtrators of the department, the preſidents, public accuſer, and regiſter of the criminal tribunals, and the judges of the civil tribunals.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

The commiſſion of eleven propoſed, that the two councils ſhould be renewed, one half every ten years.

The convention have decided, that the councils ſhall be renewed one third every year. The members who go out at the end of three years may be re-elected immediately afterwards for three years more. At the ex- piration of that period they cannot be again elected till after an interval of two years.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

The convention have reſcinded that part of the plan of the commiſſion of eleven, which propoſed that a member of the council of five hundred ſhould have poſſeſſed for one year at leaſt, previouſly to his election, ſome real property.

COUNCIL OF ANCIENTS.

The convention have alſo reſcinded that part of the plan of the commiſſion of eleven, which propoſed that a member of the coun- cil of ancients ſhould have been poſſeſſed for one year at leaſt, previouſly to his election, of ſome private property.

EXECUTIVE POWER.

The five directors are to be appointed by the legiſlative body. The commiſſion of ele- ven propoſed that the council of five hundred ſhould form a liſt, containing three times the number of the members of the directory to be nominated, and ſhould preſent it to the council of ancients, which ſhould chuſe out of ſuch liſt.

The convention have determined, that the council of five hundred ſhall make out, by a ſecret ſcrutiny, a liſt containing *ten* times the number of the members of the di- rectory to be appointed, and ſhall preſent it to the council of the ancients, which ſhall chuſe by ſecret ſcrutiny out of ſuch liſt.

BUZOT, BARBAROUX and PETION.

In the beginning of June 1793, the depu- ties Petion, Buzot and Barbaroux, Salles and Guadet, fled from Paris, and joined the troops under Felix Wimpſen, in the depart- ment of Calvados; the inſurrection in their favor being quelled and themſelves outlawed, they migrated acroſs the weſtern part of France to the department of Gironde, and found a ſhelter in the commune of St. Emilion in the vicinity of Bourdeaux; after 5 months continual anguiſh and ſeclusion from ſociety, Salles and Gaudet becoming leſs circumſpect were diſcovered, and immediately guillotined —Troquart, a hairdreſſer, who had granted an aſylum to Petion, Buzot and Barbaroux, was at the ſame time taken up as ſuſpected, and the three unhappy deputies having now no choice left, but to ſurrender themſelves to their implacable enemies, or die by their own hands, reſolved to put an end to their exiſtence. This laſt circumſtance was almoſt univerſally unknown, till the following let- ters were communicated to the convention in the ſitting of July 9, laſt.

Citizen Troquart Baptiſte, hairdreſſer at St. Emilion, department of the Gironde, to the

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Citizen Repreſentatives,

It is again a victim of the tyranny of the Decemvers who comes to ſolicit your atten- tion towards him. I am an inhabitant of St. Emilion, a place which has witneſſed the end of your unhappy colleagues, Guadet, Buzot, Petion, Barbaroux and Salles, who had taken refuge there after having been out- lawed.

It is I, who has hid and nouriſhed Barba- roux, Petion and Buzot, during five months. My reward was to be dragged about in the moſt horrible dungeons, in which I languiſh- ed 8 whole months, and could not have eſ- caped death, but for a terrible ſickneſs, which did not permit the villain, Lacombe, to arraign me before his cruel tribunal.

Liberty was reſtored to me after his fall, and with it the eſteem of my fellow citizens; and this is the only recompence I would have aſpired after, if my preſent ſituation did not imperiouſly command me to apply to you, in order to obtain ſome aſſiſtance from the nation.

I was always poor, and finiſhed ſpending the little I had to preſerve to my country your unhappy colleagues, and to recover from the ſickneſs I had caught in priſon.

Citizen Repreſentatives,

I leave it to your wiſdom to allow me what will appear juſt to you. The mi- delivery from arreſt, which I en- petition, will fully prove what I ha- ced.

Signed

TROUQUART Bap-

St. Emilion, 12 Meſſidor, (June 30) 3d year of the French Republic.

The following are the laſt letters of three unhappy deputies, which were mucicated during the ſame ſitting, and dered to be depoſited in the national

Directed to Madame Buzot, at E- I leave this laſt remembrance of a who loves thee, in the hands of a has rendered me the greateſt ſer- We muſt fly from a ſafe and in order to run freſh riſks. A ter- trophe puts an end to our laſt hopes all the preſſing dangers which threate but my courage does not leave me.— my dear friend, the time draws near muſt part. I recommend thee above all, do every thing in thy power to recom- the generous —— who ſhall deliver this billet. He will relate to thee all misfortunes. Farewell; I expect thee dwellings of the righteous.

Signed, BUZOT.

To Citoy, Pons Challeroy, born Pon- Marſeilles.

O my mother! my dear mother! I not time to detail to thee my ſituation deliver myſelf to the providence of God order to find an aſylum. Do not deſpair my fate; and if it is in thy power, re- pence the man who ſhall hand thee my bille or cauſe it to be delivered.

Adieu, my dear mother, thy ſon embraces thee.

Signed,

BARBAROUX.

Dear Friend,

I lived for thee, I have lived for my — country, oppreſſed by infamous villains, aſſaſſinated in a cowardly and ferocious man- ner, for my honor. I have ſuffered much I have borne all my pains with courage— my character has never ceaſed to be the ſame. I care little what people may think of me— I fulfilled my duties; I wiſhed the welfare of my country, and my country does not re- proach me in the leaſt, I find myſelf in the moſt cruel ſituation that can be imagined.— I throw myſelf into the arms of Providence; I do not expect to be delivered. Farewell a thouſand times, dear wife, I embrace thee; I embrace my ſon; my laſt ſighs are for you; may he not forget his father.

Recompence, to the beſt of thy power, the honeſt man who ſhall hand thee this let- ter, he did all he could to be uſeful to me.

Signed, PETION.

Such is the fate of men temporarily gre- —Petion was a man of talents, and was one of the principals in the downfall of the mo- narchy of France. He was himſelf, with the appendages of royalty, *a King!*—On the memorable day the 14th of July, being the commemoration of emancipated ſlavery, he was attended in the *Champ de Mars* with a guard that far outvied that which ſurround- ed the late unfortunate Louis—After having paid homage to the burning tapers ſacred to liberty, ſhouts of acclamations were heard "Vive Petion," and at a diſtance "Vive le Roi," on their return they took different routs, but the cavalcade of Petion was much the more numerous.

American Intelligence.

SAVANNAH, *October* 15.

Captain Kitchen, of Montgomery county in forms, that on Sunday evening the 6th inſtant report was made to Captain Harriſon, that a party of Creek Indians had croſſed the Oc- river, ſuppoſed to have hoſtile or diſho- tentions, and were encamped in the neigh- hood of Carr's Bluff, in Montgomery county Captain Harriſon immediately collected ſix men, and went to know what they intend- Approaching their camp he perceived they were eight in number. The Indians raiſed the whoop and ran to their arms. Captain Har- on inſtantly fired and cloſed with them; were killed and the eighths, eſcaped wounded. One white man was killed, and wounded, ſuppoſed mortally. After the firſt knives were the only weapons uſed. The ſtrife was chiefly guns and halters.

WEST-SPRINGFIELD, *September* Lately a ſnake was killed in this town which by the ſhaking of a dog, diſcharged brood of one hundred and twenty young ones.

BOSTON. *October* 28.

FROM MALAGA.

By Capt. TRASK from Malaga we have that information had been received there from Gibraltar, ſtating that an inſurrec- had broke out in the dominions of the Em- peror of Moroco, and that Muly Soli- had been driven from his capital by his bro- ther, commonly called the Black Prince; in conſequence, it was expected, that the war lately renewed by Mr. Simpſon, with Mo- would not be conſidered binding on